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The National Bank: Hamilton vs. Jefferson

1. The National Bank was created by Alexander Hamilton in 1791
 - a. Why the National Bank was created:
 - i. The Revolutionary War between the British and Colonist led to massive debt
 - ii. The States each had a separate form of currency, creating a divide within the country
 - iii. From those who followed Jefferson's ideas, they believed the National Bank
 - iv. was against the constitution due to the bank having the power held by the federal
 - v. government
2. Alexander Hamilton for the National Bank:
 - a. believed in the national bank:
 1. conveniency
 2. taxation
 3. advancing element
 4. to provide for the overall need of the young United States, military funding
3. Jefferson opposed the National Bank:
 - a. Believed it to be against the constitution
 - b. Unhelpful towards small businesses and only protected wealthy businesses
 - c. Would create an undelegated power
 - d. Cause congress to have the power to do anything they please
4. Jefferson's connection the the issue of the National Bank
 - a. He drafted the Declaration of Independance
 - b. Jefferson was the third president of the United States in 1801
 - i. Important political leader for the US
 - c. Jefferson opposed Alexander Hamilton's idea of the "National Bank"
 - i. Strong republican
 1. Wanted the banks to be local versus under federal control
 - ii. Refuted Hamilton's argument but lost

Document: "Jefferson's Opinion on the Constitutionality of a National Bank"

- Jefferson against the idea of a National Bank
- Not one of the powers specially enumerated in the constitution
- Will not situate loans but rather payments
- Regulating commerce can be completed by states
- Excuse of providing for general welfare will lead to power by congress to do anything they want
- Contradicts constitution because National Bank is not necessary
- Will take away delegated powers
- Constitution protects state powers

Excerpt: "It would swallow up all the delegated powers, and reduce the whole to one power, as before observed. Therefore it was that the Constitution restrained them to the necessary means, that is to say, to those means without which the grant of power would be nugatory" (Jefferson)

Paraphrase: The National Bank would end the power of local governing and state government, to bring the country back to a national control with a larger power, as in Britain. The Constitution created boundaries for those who held power, although the national bank would refute these boundaries and be unconstitutional.

Our Use of Excerpt: We chose this excerpt because it explains Jefferson's main opposing point against the establishment of a national bank. He feared if the bank was passed, it would give Congress greater power than the Constitution originally constituted. The Constitution states that Congress should only act when necessary for the common welfare and Jefferson concluded the national bank was unnecessary and if formed would take away delegated powers, specifically state powers.

Definitions:

Susceptible- likely or liable to be influenced or harmed by a particular thing

Enumerated- powers of federal government specifically described in the Constitution

Proprietors- the owner of a business, or a holder of property

Commerce- social dealings between people

Nugatory- of no value or importance

Questions:

Which party was responsible for the creation of the national bank?

- a) Federalists
- b) Anti-federalist
- c) Liberals
- d) Communists

What did Jefferson most likely fear the national bank would result in?

- a) Rise in United States debt
- b) Citizens would lose their freedom
- c) A dictator would rule
- d) The bank would take everyone's money

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Book 86

Problem: Treasury did not have funds to pay off war debts or enough money to run country.

How was it Resolved? Hamilton took 3 steps to not only pay off the war debt but to lay the foundation for a new national prosperity.

L. Story

Step 1: Pay off National Debt.

- Restore their government bonds.
- Tax on domestically produced items (Whiskey) along with tariffs.

Counter Argument: Opponents argued that speculators stood to make a fortune at the expense of ordinary citizens.

Step 2: State Debts.

- Federal government take over 21.5 million of the 25 million in state debts.

Counter Argument: All southern states except South Carolina had paid their debts and argued that they should not have to help pay the off the debts of the other states.

Step 3: National Bank

- Provide a safe place to deposit government funds.
- A uniform, paper money currency.
- Source of loans to fuel commercial expansion and for times of emergency.

Counter Argument:

- People feared (mostly southern planters) that bank would be controlled by wealthy northeastern merchants.
- Jefferson argued nowhere in the constitution the government has the power to set up a bank...Strict Construction.

Result:

- Hamilton's financial programs largely succeeded. Tax brought in needed revenue, reducing National Debt.
- Banking system provided the U.S with a single currency.
- His federalist outlook enabled businesses to expand while laying the foundation for a new national prosperity.

- Created a primary bank to fund a national military.

1: What was one of Madison's proposed solutions to the U.S economic downturn?

- A. Increased state autonomy
- B. Created a National Bank
- C. Modified the Articles of Confederation
- D. Quit his job as Secretary of the treasury

2: What was not one of the Problems that the U.S economy faced after the revolution?

- A. Large war debt
- B. French Invasion
- C. Lack of a national military
- D. Rapid Inflation

3. What political party did Alexander Hamilton belong to?

4. What was the purpose of the creation of the national bank and how did it affect the economic situation at the time?

Quote: "The embarrassments which have obstructed the progress of our external trade, have led to serious reflections on the necessity of enlarging the sphere of our domestic commerce"

Paraphrase: The failures of the articles of confederation are apparent and has led to economic stagnation. This must be solved through the stimulation of our domestic industry.

Words to Define:

Indemnification: The part of an agreement that provides for one party to bear the monetary costs, either directly or by reimbursement, for losses incurred by a second party.

Solicitudes: More than average care for someone.

Acquiescence: The reluctant acceptance of something without protest.

Augmentation: The action or process of making or becoming greater in size or amount.

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The Whiskey Rebellion of 1794

The Main Issue:

- Apart of Hamilton's economic plans:
 - Cannot take income tax back then - only tax off tariffs so put tariffs on few domestic produced items (whiskey being one of them)
- Taxes on farmers who make whiskey
- Farmers getting mad because they had to pay for their product to be produced
- "No taxation without representation" (Connects back to Tea Act) - but this was for the American government now
 - Some were even talking of creating a new country



What led to the Rebellion?

- In debt from the Revolutionary War
- Hamilton's economic plan
- Taxing the people without representation
- Angry farmers who wanted the tax on whiskey to go away
- Constitution already in place and perhaps anti-federalists are already upset

Summary of the reading:

- Washington addresses that people are upset with this tax: there is violence
- They had attempted to make the people happy by lowering the duties on those it affected most (which are the people by the frontier because they turn corn into whiskey because it is easier to transport to the coast), but the farmers are not satisfied
- Farmers still rebel - they attack the home of a tax collector and kidnap a marshal of Pennsylvania - things are getting out of hand
- Constitution says that the president has the power to bring in military if a revolt gets out of hand
- Washington does not want to do this, but has no choice - must preserve power

Who wrote the document and how were they connect:

- George Washington: first president of the United States
- The person who gets to decide whether to bring in military

Counter Argument:

- Whiskey Boys were being taxed without any reason
 - Higher taxes for the farmers living further west-not fair for them

Outcome of Washington's writing:

- Farmers (also called Whiskey Boys) quickly backed off once they knew about the 13,000 militiamen that Washington assembled
- Farmers knew they couldn't win against this large number of people
- Federal government showed power
- Farmers angry because they believed the government was not taking any of their wants into consideration

Connections:

- Shays Rebellion: 1786-1787 was a series of protests led by farmers on taxes that were imposed by the state government
 - Very similar to Whiskey Rebellion because farmers were also protesting against taxes made by the federal government
- Tea Act: 1773 Britain put a tax on tea which started the saying "No taxation without representation"
 - During Whiskey Rebellion, farmers said the same thing, "No taxation without representation"

"Wherefore, and in **pursuance** of the **proviso** above recited, I, George Washington, President of the United States, do hereby command all persons being **insurgents** as aforesaid, and all others whom it may concern on or before the 1st day of September next to **disperse** and retire peaceably to their respective **abodes**. And I do moreover warn all persons whomsoever against aiding, **abetting**, or comforting the **perpetrators** of the aforesaid treasonable acts, and do require all officers and other citizens, according to their respective duties and the laws of the land, to exert their utmost **endeavors** to prevent and suppress such dangerous proceedings" (Washington).

➤ Why we chose this:

- George Washington showing power and taking action
- Leave or else we will make you - restore order
- Things like this will not be allowed - one can protest peacefully, but not violently

➤ Words:

- *Pursuance* - carry out of a plan or action
- *Proviso* - condition attached to an agreement
- *Insurgents* - a rebel or revolutionary
- *Disperse* - scatter/spread
- *Abodes* - a place or residence (house/home)
- *Abetting*- encourage or assist someone to do wrong (commit crime)
- *Perpetrators* - person who carries out a harmful/illegal/immoral act
- *Endeavors*- try hard to do or achieve something



Two multiple choice problems:

1. All of the following were true about the Whiskey Rebellion except:
 - a. Washington ordered military to get involved
 - b. It took place before the constitution was set in play
 - c. The farmers of west Pennsylvania were mainly affected
 - d. All of the above are true
2. Who mainly started the Whiskey rebellion?
 - a. George Washington
 - b. Tax collectors
 - c. Merchants
 - d. Farmers of west Pennsylvania

Website source: US Department of the Treasury, US government agency- reliable and credible

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Henry Williams
Andrew Lucas

Washington Farewell Address



Leading up to Resignation:

- The country was split into two main political groups, the Republicans and Federalists.
- Washington wanted to resign after his first term felt the country was too young to be searching for a new president.
- He wanted to resign before his death to show presidency is not a life time in power.

Summary of Farewell Address

- To begin his address, Washington states that he doesn't want to run for office again.
- He believed the next person elected will determine the ultimate happiness, peace, and prosperity of America.
- He feels the country should not be split into political groups.
- He stressed the importance of developing an "efficient government"(checks and balances).
- He believed people should create peace with other nations.

Reaction to Resignation

- Most people were sad to see Washington leave.
- The country continued to split into different political groups.
- The newly formed government was created with checks and balances.
- First "real" presidential election

"It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest"

Paraphrase: The most important thing is unification and collective happiness. Treasure your happiness and hope nothing will ever cause your happiness to go away, and look down on anyone who tries to divide the nation.

Vocab:

Apprise: inform or tell

Solicitude: care or concern for someone or something

Apprehension: anxiety or fear that something bad will happen

Felicity: intense happiness

Edifice: a building

Artifices: clever devices used to trick or deceive others

Palladium: protection

Discountenancing: refusing to approve

Enfeeble: make weak

Despotism: exercise of absolute power

Evinced: reveal the presence of

Usurpation: taking someone's power or property by force

Antipathy: strong dislike for someone or something

Umbrage: offense or annoyance

Questions:

1. How long did Washington originally want his presidency to last?
a) 1 term b) 2 terms c) 3 terms d) a life time
2. What did Washington think America should do after he resigned?
a) Efficient Government b) Stay out of war c) Stay united d) all
3. What were some reasons Washington Resigned when he did?
4. Why was Washington's Farewell Address so revolutionary?

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Jared Lopiano/Bosco Machiavello

American History 11

Mr. Balazs

11/9/17

Sedition Act

The Sedition Act was orchestrated largely by A. Mitchell Palmer, the United States attorney general under President Woodrow Wilson. The Espionage Act, passed shortly after the U.S. entrance into the war in early April 1917, made it a crime for any person to convey information intended to interfere with the U.S. armed forces prosecution of the war effort or to promote the success of the country's enemies. With this being aimed at anti-war activists, the Sedition Act imposed harsh penalties on anyone found guilty of making false statements that interfered with the prosecution of the war; insulting or abusing the U.S. government, the flag, the Constitution or the military; agitating against the production of necessary war materials; or advocating, teaching or defending any of these acts. Those who were found guilty of such actions, the act stated, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both. The most dramatic victim of the law was representative Matthew Lyon of Vermont. His letter that criticized President Adams' "unbounded thirst for ridiculous pomp, foolish adulation, and self avarice" caused him to be imprisoned. While Federalists sent Lyon to prison for his opinions, his constituents re-elected him to Congress even from his jail cell.

“That if any person shall write, print, utter or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printing, uttered or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering or publishing any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States...shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years” (Adams, Alien and Sedition Act of 1798).

Uncommon word: Procure - to bring about.

In the Alien and Sedition Act that John Adams wrote in 1798, the whole point of the Act was to seize any misinformation about the government, and charge the people involved with the slandering of the government with jail sentences and money debts. If a person had any involvement with the crime, by simply helping out the person that committed the crime with any part of their plan and or slandering material, they would also too be sentenced to the same punishment that the original criminal has gotten. I chose this portion of the primary document because it covered the key central points of the act and how it was supposed to work. From this part of the document, people can express whatever opinion they have of the Sedition Act without any influences from the rest of the act. They can also clearly see the holes in the act and what the government was trying to do with this act.

Question 1: Who wrote the Sedition Act?

- A) Thomas Jefferson
- B) Benjamin Franklin
- C) John Adams
- D) Woodrow Wilson

Question 2: How did the majority of the American population feel about this act.

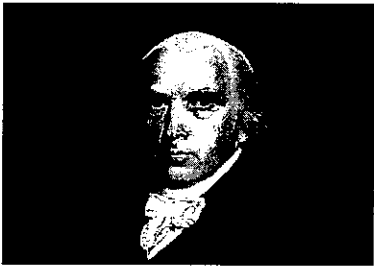
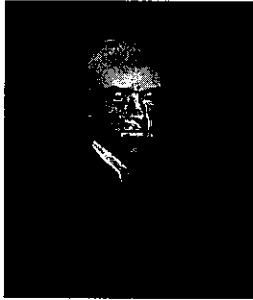
- A) The people felt like the act was too light and petitioned to get it revised.
- B) The people felt like the act was impossible to enforce in the constitution.
- C) The people did speak up but failed to express their feelings towards it.
- D) The people did speak up about the contradictions in this act with the foundation of the government.

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Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

By Mac McLaughlin & Peter Lattimer

Writers of the Resolutions

<p>James Madison</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Later the 4th president • At the time, he was a member of the house of representatives 	<p>Thomas Jefferson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vice president at the time • Later become the 3rd president 
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Writers of the Resolutions were anonymous at the time

Cause of Resolutions

- Presidential Elections caused issues
- Alien and Sedition Acts
- John Adams vs. Thomas Jefferson
- State vs. Federal powers

Alien and Sedition Acts

- Harder for immigrants to become citizens
- Government did not have power to make these acts
- Federalists thought differently of this act

Points Made in the Resolution

- Alien and sedition acts = unconstitutional
- Rights of states > Rights of federal government
- Government only gets power that was delegated
- States decided constitutionality of laws passed



"...in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers not granted by the said compact, the states, who are parties thereto, have the right and are in

duty bound to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them."

Argument

- Government overstepping boundaries
- Balance of Power
- Impeachment
- Vice President calling for uprisings?

Compact Theory

- Basis of the Resolution
- Believes federal government is a product of the states

Questions

1. What Made The Authors Write The Resolutions

- a) They thought the election was unfair
- b) They believed there was an unequal balance of power
- c) The Three-Fifths compromise
- d) Completing the Louisiana Purchase without consent of congress

2. Who were the writers of the Virginia Resolution

- a) George Washington and Thomas Jefferson
- b) John Adams and James Madison
- c) James Madison and Thomas Jefferson
- d) John Adams and George Washington

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Madison vs. Marbury

1. What is the Madison vs Marbury Case? In 1803, James Madison, the Secretary of State, denied William Marbury the job of Justice of the Peace. Marbury thought that was unfair, because he had been appointed by the President and took it to the Supreme Court to get a Writ of Mandamus, a letter that would make Madison give him the job. Justice John Marshall questioned whether the Supreme Court had the right to issue the Writ of Mandamus and further questioned the power of the Supreme Court.

- the underlying events: John Adams, a federalist, appointed Marbury at the end of his term. Thomas Jefferson, the new president and democratic-republican, did not want the person who Adam picked, and wanted someone from his own party. Madison, who sided with Jefferson, felt the same way, so he denied Marbury the job.
- who wrote the document/connection: Chief Justice John Marshall wanted to investigate the powers of the Supreme Court and if they should have the power to force Madison to let Marbury do his job.

2.

- Context on how the writer felt it should be resolved- John Marshall was a Supreme Court Judge who questioned if the Supreme Court had the power to force someone to do their job.
- Counter argument- Does the court have the power to make Madison change his ruling? Marshall believed Marbury had the right to demand his job, but he found that the court did not have the right to issue a writ of mandamus and that it was unconstitutional.

- What was the outcome- The effect that this issue had on the government was that it became a precedent that the court has the final decision and the power to name something unconstitutional. What was established is now known as the judicial review. Marbury was not able to have his commission, but Marshall established the powers of the Supreme Court and guaranteed that it did not overrule the powers of the Constitution. This also ensures that the Judicial branch did not have too much power over the other branches.

3.

- "The authority, therefore, given to the supreme court, by the act establishing the judicial courts of the United States, to issue writs of mandamus to public officers, appears not to be warranted by the constitution. The powers of the legislature are defined and limited; and that those limits may not be mistaken or forgotten, the constitution is written..."
- Marshall's writings helped define how the Supreme Court would act. He concluded that the Supreme Court says what is constitutional, but can never override what the Constitution says. We choose this selection because it clearly describes the answer to Marshall's question of what the power of the Supreme Court actually is.
- Definitions:
 - Appellate- of, relating to, or recognizing appeals; *specifically*: having the power to review the judgment of another court or form of justice.

- Appertain- to belong or be connected as a rightful part
- Apportion- to divide and share out according to a plan
- Jurisdiction- the power, right, or authority to interpret and apply the law
- Inquired- to search through or into
- Writ of Mandamus- a judicial document issued as a command to an inferior court or ordering a person to perform a public duty. To override something that has been done
- Consequent- following as a result or effect
- Warranted- being what is called for by accepted standards of right and wrong

4. Quiz!

1. Who was Marbury appointed by?

- a. George Washington
- b. John Adams
- c. Thomas Jefferson
- d. John Marshall

2. After this case, what became the precedence for what the supreme court has authority over?

- a. Supreme court can fire someone from a previous administration
- b. All presidents have to be clear about who has what position
- c. Supreme court has final say in what is constitutional or not
- d. Gives them the right to have final say in any matter

5.

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H
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The Danbury Baptist Association

The issue:

- Religious tolerance
 - did not exist in early America
 - generally one religion (christianity)
 - almost everything that people did, earned, or accomplished was for god, always had him in the back of their minds
 - as time went on, people began to desire religious tolerance throughout the country

Description of the Reading:

- 1st reading
 - Letter written by the Danbury Baptist Association
 - Wrote it to seek help from a powerful figure to aid them into gaining religious freedom
 - Sought religious freedom in hopes to separate church and state (no interruptions by govt. in religion)
- 2nd reading
 - Response written by Thomas Jefferson
 - Wrote that he will make a law that cannot force religion onto anyone
 - Understands how these people's religion is a "matter that lies solely between and man and his god"
 - Will do everything he can to achieve this
 - Feels if this is done, it will restore to man all his natural rights

Written By:

- 1: Danbury Baptist Association
- 2: Thomas Jefferson (president from 1801-1809)

How the person is connected:

- Thomas Jefferson and James Madison were political figures with power that the DBA knew would help them achieve religious freedom from the church
 - Religious tolerance and liberty was ideal because
 - the government was not involved in people's religion
 - a division between church and state.
 - allowed people to practice their religion individually
 - not forced to believe certain things by the government (1st amendment-freedom of speech, religion, press, petition, and assembly)
 - Government can't control religion or enforce any one religion, unalienable right
 - Creates a wall between church and state

The Reading: *To Thomas Jefferson from the Danbury Baptist Association, [After 7 October 1801]*

- Paraphrase:
 - The Baptist Church is asking the government for a change in religious liberty. The church believes that the government should not go between someone's relationship with God just to further the political and economic values of the country. They believe that man should have their own connection with religion and have nobody interfering due to an opinion on a religion.
- Why we chose this excerpt:
 - Clearly describes the reasoning behind their intentions of the letter
 - Includes facts from the past, and incorporates reasons for government to not interact with church in any way
 - It most importantly contains the sentence that no one will suffer based on their religious beliefs

Multiple Choice:

1. How did the baptist church achieve their goal of obtaining religious tolerance?
 - a. By ordering the government to pass laws that would enforce christianity
 - b. By violently rebelling against the government to get their point across
 - c. By reaching out to a famous figure kindly in seek of help
 - d. By aggressively approaching a political figure and demanding religious tolerance
2. How did Thomas Jefferson's response show his character and personality?
 - a. It showed how religious he was because he reciprocated their blessing
 - b. It showed how he is a kind-hearted man because he took their ideas into consideration and worked hard to make them a reality
 - c. It showed how is a rude political leader because he did not want to take the responsibility of the others problem into his own hands since he was not affected by the problem
 - d. It showed how little he cared about the church and how he wanted it to be connected with the state

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Definitions

- Chief magistracy
 - a public official, executive or judicial, whose office is the highest in its class
- Courtly
 - polished or refined, as befitting a royal court
- Pompous
 - affectedly and irritatingly grand, solemn, or self-important
- Inalienable
 - unable to be taken away from or given away by the possessor
- Pretence
 - an attempt to make something that is not the case appear true
- Reproach
 - the expression of disapproval or disappointment
- Prerogative
 - a right or privilege exclusive to a particular individual or class
- Jehovah
 - a form of the Hebrew name of God used in some translations of the Bible
- Genial
 - friendly and cheerful
- Hierarchy
 - a system or organization in which people or groups are ranked one above the other according to status or authority
- Philanthropy
 - the desire to promote the welfare of others, expressed especially by the generous donation of money to good causes.
- Arduous
 - Difficult and tiring
- Approbation
 - approval or praise
- Zealous
 - filled with or showing a strong and energetic desire to get something done or see something succeed
- Constituents
 - A voter, or elector of the constituency
- Fidelity
 - faithfulness to a person, cause, or belief, demonstrated by continuing loyalty and support
- Sovereign
 - a supreme ruler, especially a monarch.
- Adhering
 - To believe in and follow the practices of
- Assurances
 - a positive declaration intended to give confidence; a promise

The Hartford Convention

Events prior to the Convention:

1. War of 1812
 - a. It was between the United Kingdom and the United States
 - b. Multiple causes of the war
 - i. Britain forced people to join the Royal Navy
 - ii. Britain put trade restrictions on the United States
 - iii. British alliance with the Native-Americans
2. Battle of New Orleans
 - a. Great Britain sent 7,500 troops to New Orleans
 - b. American General Andrew Jackson defeated the British army
 - i. American army consisted of whites and African Americans
 - ii. Sparked nationalism within the American people
3. Treaty of Ghent
 - a. A peace treaty that ended the War of 1812 between Britain and the United States
 - i. All of Britain's conquered territory had to be returned to the U.S.
 - ii. Plans were made to settle the boundary between the U.S. and Canada

Hartford Convention:

1. Who was involved in the Hartford Convention?
 - a. Federalists from Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont
2. What happened?
 - a. A series of meetings were held by the Federalists to discuss the war and the Constitution
 - b. They created Resolutions to the Constitution
 - i. The country should have an active army to support and defend them in times of need directed by military commanders.
 1. Every soldier will be given proper training and will be educated on forms of combat to prepare them for war
 - ii. The states should impose their own taxes and they are in charge of their security
 1. Ensuring state individualism
 - iii. There should be a change in some of the amendments of the Constitution

Direct Taxes	No New State	Can't lay embargoes	Can't interfere with foreign trade → 2/3	Can't declare war → 2/3	Only American born can be president	No president for two terms or twice from the same State
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- iv. If the convention isn't successful then America will be left defenseless and they will need to have another convention in the near future
3. Where was the Convention held?
 - a. Hartford, Connecticut
4. When did the Convention take place?
 - a. December 15, 1814- January 5, 1815
5. Why?

- a. It was held to oppose the current war and the Constitution that heavily benefitted states in the South. The two options that were presented were to either secede to the British or alter the Constitution; they chose the latter.

Result of the Convention:

1. It **FAILED**
 - i. It was the right idea--at the wrong time
2. It was the **END** of the Federalist Party
 - ii. They became unpopular among the people-- seen as disloyal to the US

Excerpt:

"The same person shall not be elected President of the United states a second time; nor shall the President be elected from the same State two terms in succession."

1. The President can't serve for more than one term
2. The President shouldn't be chosen from the same state two terms in a row
3. It was intended to prevent the government from having too much power so they wouldn't have biases towards the Southern states

We chose this resolution from the document because it encompasses the mindset of the Federalists from the North who believe that the current Constitution solely benefits the South.

Challenging words:

- Expedient- convenient and practical
- Impressments- forced military or naval recruitment of men
- Exigency- an urgent need or demand
- Embargo- an official ban on trade or other commercial activity with a particular country
- Voluntary corps- a British voluntary part-time organization for the purpose of home defence in the event of invasion, during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars

Multiple Choice:

1. How did the Battle of New Orleans affect the American people?
 - a. They wanted to secede to the British immediately
 - b. It provided people with a sense of nationalism
 - c. The people were scared that they were going to have another civil war
 - d. The people were unsatisfied with the governance of their country and wanted to start an uproar since they lost the war
2. Why would the failure of the Hartford Convention evidently lead to the downfall of the Federalist Party?
 - a. The Federalists caused an uproar that split the country apart
 - b. The government became more strict due to the Convention and obliterated the Federalist party since they were a form of opposition
 - c. The Federalists supported it and wanted to secede the war, making them seem unpatriotic and disloyal
 - d. The Federalist party didn't collapse and the people favored the Hartford Convention

Works Cited

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